February 14, 1776. NUMB. 2460.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PETER STRETCH,

Hath ſtill on hand, at his ſtore, the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite to the Prothonotary's office,

SCARLET, brown, drab, and mixed ſuperfine broadcloths, and trimmings; double milled drabs, for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; claret, brown, drab, blue, ſcarlet, and mixed Bath coatings, as fine as were ever imported into this place; brown and drab coloured ſuperfine 7-qr. naps; 6-qr. and 7-qr. fine blue cloth, from 25s. to 32s. per yard; ½ ell all cotton corderoys; ſpotted velvets and thickſets; black and drab coloured beſt ſuperfine four thread worſted breeches patterns; 2 pieces of garnet caſſimer dyed in grain; rattinets; death head and baſket buttons; knee garters, and a few pounds of all cotton nankeen twiſt; ſpotted jeans; nankeen waiſtcoat ſhapes, elegantly worked in tambour, and buttons worked with pearl and ſpangle, on the moſt faſhionable cloths; beſt black paduaſoy, and white ſattin, &c.

The above goods are now offered to the public as low as goods of the ſame quality have been uſually ſold in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard, for caſh only.

Thoſe perſons indebted to me are deſired to take notice, that their accounts will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered, unleſs paid before the March court. PETER STRETCH.

THOMAS ROKER

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet, to the corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets, near the New-Ferry, where he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Wet Goods and Groceries, as uſual, amongſt which are a few gallons excellent arrack, 12 years old, and ſome old genuine French brandy; wine and cyder vinegar, by the large or ſmall quantity; coffee, by the bag, barrel, or pound; Carolina rice, by the tierce or ſmaller quantity; muſtard, by the pound or in bottles; coffee, burnt and ground; chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, Florence oil. Engliſh ſplit peaſe, oatmeal, grotts, indigo, citron, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, a very good mill, with a pair of ſtones, about 25 inches diameter; two men, with the help of a large wheel, can work it; it was built for grinding roaſt coffee, and will anſwer for that or any kind of grain, and will be ſold cheap. *February* 6, 1776.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Monday, the 4th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, in Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors below the Friends Meeting,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical, Patent Medicines, &c. among which are an aſſortment of capital articles, viz. Opium, camphire, quickſilver, bark, jalap, ſal ammoniac, &c. together with all the ſhop furniture, and elaboratory utenſils, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a hand-preſs, very convenient for printing handbills, &c. &c.

At the ſame place will be ſold a very valuable Library, conſiſting of upwards of 600 medical, chymical and metallurgical authors, and a variety of pamphlets, among which are the following, Pliney's natural hiſtory, Stukely on the ſpleen, Van Helmont's works, Agricola de re metallica, Gerrard's Herbal, Parkinſon's Theatrum Botanicum, Ditto's Garden, Sutherland's ſhip building, Wicker's ſecrets of art and nature, James's medical dictionary, Chambers's Cyclopædia, Hill's natural hiſtory, Glauber's works, Paracelſi Opera Omnia, Murray on ſhip building, Da Coſta's hiſtory of foſſils, Boyle's works, Hill's Materia Medica, Philoſophers tranſactions, Smellie's midwifery, Falck on the venereal diſeaſe, Cheſelden's anatomy, Sharp's ſurgery, Beckeri Phyſica Subterranea, &c.

Thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Preſton, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

SARAH PRESTON, and MARY PRESTON, Execut.

N.B. The HOUSE to be LETT. ¶

To be expoſed to SALE, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Third-Month next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Rambo, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and tract of 107 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, and weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on Salem road, about a quarter of a mile above Mantua-creek-bridge, and 12 miles from Coopers ferries, whereon are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the door: And as part of ſaid land is very convenient to lay out in lots, there being many already laid out on ſaid road, from the ſaid land, in the life-time of the ſaid *Rambo*, and ſeveral houſes already built thereon, the ſame will be ſold all together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn the ſame, with a draught thereof, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near thereto. § JOSHUA LORD, Executor.

Philadelphia Barracks, February 7, 1776.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. AUGUSTIN WILLETT's company, in the Firſt Pennſylvania Battalion, the following Recruits, *viz. James Chriſty*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about Wright's-Town, in Bucks county. *Peter Barr*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, well ſet, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about New-Caſtle, on Delaware. *Zephaniah Miller*, country-born, aged about 25 years, ſlim made, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſuppoſed to keep about the town of Reading, in Berks county. *Thomas Gould* and *Thomas Ferguſon*, one about 5 feet 11 inches, the other about 5 feet 8 inches high. *Allan Prindle*, an Iriſhman, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high. *William Nabat*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. *John Tolbert*, an Iriſhman, and *James Williams*, an Engliſhman, one about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 30 years old, the other about 6 feet high, and about 32 years old. *James Carney*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 24 years of age, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Cheſter county. *Bryan Garland*, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and about 25 years of age. *Andrew Simett*, an Iriſhman, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, very clumſy built, one of his legs thicker than the other, bloated up very much in his face, and is ſuppoſed to keep near Lancaſter. Whoever takes up any of the above deſerters, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be delivered to the above battalion, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶2/6. AUGUSTIN WILLETT, C. P. B.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRINTED and SOLD by R. AITKEN, PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia [*Price Eighteen-pence*]

THE *MODERN* RIDING-MASTER: OR, A KEY to the Knowledge of the HORSE, and HORSEMANSHIP. With ſeveral neceſſary Rules for young Horſemen. By the famous *PHILIP ASTELY*, Riding-Maſter, late of his Majeſty's Royal Light Dragoons. *Adorned with ſixteen neat Engravings, deſcriptive of this manly Exerciſe.*

The *Modern Riding-Maſter* may be conſidered as an uſeful *Vade-Mecum*, for Gentlemen of every Rank and Profeſſion, whether Civil or Military.---It contains, 1. Neceſſary precautions in purchaſing a Horſe. 2. Of the Bridle and Saddle. 3. The Art of Riding and Reducing a Horſe to proper Obedience. 4. To mount the Horſe, with a Variety of Directions for the training and better Government of this uſeful Animal. 5. Neceſſary Directions on a Journey, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Frame HOUSE, with four Rooms on the lower Floor, and the Garret in one; has a Piazza the Length of the Houſe, a Well of good Water, and ten Acres of Land, in a healthy Situation, and on a public Road, within ſeven Miles of Mountholly, two from Vincent Town, and a Quarter of a Mile from Samuel Hilliar's Saw-mill. For further Particulars, enquire in Mountholly, of

CHARLES PHILIP HUGHES.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county; late the eſtate of John Tyſon, ſen. deceaſed; containing about 166 acres of land; bounded on the old York road, 13 miles from Philadelphia; has a ſtone dwelling-houſe, a log barn, and ſtabling, orchard, and a well of good water near the door; about one half the land cleared, with ten acres of meadow, the remainder woodland; it is a pleaſant ſituation, near a lime-kiln and mineral ſpring; will ſuit to divide, or the whole may be ſold together. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on the premiſes.

RYNEAR TYSON, and JOSEPH TYSON, Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any demands are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be ſettled. ¶

To be LETT, for one or two Years,

And entered upon immediately,

A PRETTY good FARM, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, with a commodious dwelling-houſe and kitchen, weaver's ſhop and cooper's ſhop, barn, ſtables, and other office-houſes; two bearing orchards; 150 acres of land may be had, or more if required, and good meadow in proportion; the whole in good repair. Any perſon inclining to rent the whole or part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to

WILLIAM FINNEY, on the premiſes.

N. B. Any orderly perſon, on giving ſecurity, may alſo have a large breeding mare, a yoke of oxen, a number of horned cattle, ſheep and ſwine, farming utenſils, of all ſorts, with houſhold furniture, &c. § W. F.

Somerſet, February 3, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE plantation of Peter Gulick, lately deceaſed, lying along the Poſt road leading from Princeton to New-Brunſwick; adjoining lands of Jacobus Wickoff, and others; about ten miles from Brunſwick; containing 180 acres, about 12 whereof are good meadow, and about 30 acres woodland, with a good dwelling-houſe, a new barn, and an orchard; the whole well watered, the Ten-mile-run Brook running through it, and a ſpring near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the Executors. JOACHIM GULICK, FORNONTH GULICK, JOHN GULICK. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Robert Henderſon, late of the townſhip of Warminſter, Bucks county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 29th day of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warwick and county aforeſaid, adjoining the York road, diſtant from Philadelphia 21 miles, and one mile from Neſhaminy Preſbyterian church, containing about 250 acres; there are buildings, orchards, fields, meadows, woods, &c. &c. The whole will be ſold together, or in parts, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes before the ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers; the terms will be made known at the time of ſale.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Henderſon, are deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by JOHN KERR, and JOHN RAMSEY, Executors. ¶

OLEY, *January* 29, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

A FORGE, merchant-mill, country griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, oil-mill, ſhelling-mill, and fulling-mill, all on one tract of land, in Oley, Berks county; the buildings are all in good order, and ſuppoſed to be worth near £ 4000. Alſo a quantity of timber land. Any perſon that may incline to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, at or before the day of ſale, which is to be on the laſt Saturday in March next, by JOHN LESHER.

N. B. All perſons indebted to him, are requeſted to call and pay off their accounts, or give bonds, to prevent trouble.

☞ *One Philip Waggoner received on my account, by a falſe order, of Jacob Morgan, Nineteen Pounds; the ſaid Waggoner paſſes for a Glaſs maker, alſo a Powder-maker; he has a red face, as if he worked at fire; a middle ſized man, ſlender made. Whoever takes up ſaid Waggoner, and ſecures him in any goal, or gives information where he is, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the ſum of Six Pounds reward from Jacob Morgan, of Philadelphia, or John Leſher.* ‡

Philadelphia, Second-Month 5, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Maſſey, deceaſed, late of this city, Sail-maker, are requeſted to make payment, without further delay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them ſpeedily to the ſubſcribers, who have a ſmall ſum in their hands to diſtribute among the creditors of the ſaid Maſſey. ¶

JAMES and DAINGER, Adminiſtrat.

HOUSE of LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 26 Octobris, 1775.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's Speech, and the ſame being read by the Clerk,

Moved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put whether the amendment ſhall be inſerted in the motion? It was reſolved in the negative. Contents 29, Proxies 0—29; Not Contents 69, Proxies 11,—80.

Then it was moved to agree with the ſaid motion as at firſt propoſed. The queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the affirmative. Contents 66, Proxies 10--76; Not Contents 33, Proxies 0—33.

Diſſentient.

1ſt. BECAUSE we cannot as Engliſhmen, as chriſtians, or as men of common humanity, conſent to the proſecution of a cruel civil war, ſo little ſupported by juſtice, and ſo very fatal in its neceſſary conſequences, as that which is now waging againſt our brethren and fellow ſubjects in America. We have beheld with ſorrow and indignation, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, and notwithſtanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive ſome millions of Britiſh ſubjects of their trade, their laws, their conſtitution, their mutual intercourſe, and of the very food which God has given them for their ſubſiſtance. We have beheld endeavours uſed to enforce theſe impolitic ſeverities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld ſo large a part of the empire, united in one common cauſe, really ſacrificing with chearfulneſs their live and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of war, raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious eaſe. We have beheld this part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, thus irritated to reſiſtance, and ſo ſucceſsful in it, ſtill making profeſſions (in which we think it neither wiſe nor decent to affect a diſbelief) of the utmoſt loyalty to his Majeſty; and unwearied with continual repulſes, repeatedly petitioning for conciliation, upon ſuch terms only as ſhall be conſiſtent with the dignity and welfare of the mother country. When we conſider theſe things, we cannot look upon our fellow-ſubjects in America in any other light than that of freemen driven to reſiſtance by acts of oppreſſion and violence.

2dly. Becauſe this unnatural war, thus commenced in oppreſſion, and in this moſt erroneous policy, muſt, if perſevered in, be finally ruinous in its effects. The commerce of Great-Britain with America was great and increaſing, the profits immenſe, the advantages, as a nurſery of ſeamen, and as an inexhauſtible magazine of naval ſtores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in times of war, when moſt wanted to ſupport our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade muſt be, but depending ſolely on ourſelves. Thoſe valuable reſources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the Houſe of Bourbon, are actually loſt to Great-Britain, and irretrievably loſt, unleſs redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

3dly. Becauſe Great-Britain, deprived of ſo valuable a part of its reſources, and not animated, either with motives of ſelf-defence, or with thoſe proſpects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto ſupported this nation in all its foreign wars, may poſſibly find itſelf unable to ſupply the means of carrying on a civil war, at ſuch a vaſt diſtance, in a country ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, and under the complicated difficulties which neceſſarily attend it. Still leſs ſhould we be able to preſerve by mere force that vaſt Continent, and that growing multitude of reſolute freemen who inhabit it; even if that, or any country was worth governing againſt the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear, that while we are making theſe fruitleſs efforts, refuſing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow-ſubjects, and blindly confiding in the inſidious profeſſions of the natural enemies of this other country, we are preparing an eaſy prey for thoſe who prudently ſit quiet, beholding Britiſh forces, which, if united, might be in a condition, from their valour, numbers and diſcipline, to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, deſtroying each other. Every event, which ever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very Hoſpitals furniſh them with daily triumphs, the greater as they are certain, without any riſque to them of men or money.

4thly. Becauſe we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domeſtic quarrels to be a meaſure both diſgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which miniſters have dared to give to his Majeſty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of ſending to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the dominions of the crown of Great-Britain, a part of his Electoral troops, without any previous conſent, recommendation or authority of parliament, is unconſtitutional. That Hanoverian troops ſhould, at the mere pleaſure of the miniſters, be conſidered as a part of the Britiſh military eſtabliſhment, and take a rotation of garriſon duties, through theſe dominions, is, in practice and precedent, of the higheſt danger to the ſafety and liberties of this kingdom, and tends wholly to invalidate the wiſe and ſalutary declaration of the grand fundamental law of our glorious deliverer King William, which has bound together the rights of the ſubject, and the ſucceſſion of the crown.

5thly. Becauſe the miniſters, who are to be entruſted with the management of this war, have proved themſelves unequal to the taſk, and in every degree unworthy of public truſt. Parliament has given them every aſſiſtance they aſked; no unforeſeen accidents have ſtood in their way; no ſtorms have diſabled, or delayed their operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered; but

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Ship Centurion, Captain Allen, arrived in our Bay from Newry, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *November* 16.

AS the Miniſtry have for ſome Time paſt deprived us of all information from America, they now ſhut out all Information at Home as much as poſſible, and have begun it in locking up the Gallery Door of the Houſe of Commons, on the very Day, for the firſt Time this Seaſon, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the Public, and to his Country, a Plan for the Conciliation with the Colonies. The Miniſtry were aware this Plan would be reliſhed much better by the Public, than that decided on by the Cabinet, and for this Purpoſe were determined to prevent all Compariſons. Surely ſuch a Conduct in a free State has but one obvious Interpretation; which is, that the Miniſters are conſcious to themſelves, that their Actions will not bear the Approbation of Reaſon or Juſtification.

Orders are given for an accurate account of the expences incurred in the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, for the laſt three years, to be made out from the books at the War Office, to be laid before the Houſe of Commons.

The Number of Men that periſhed in different Ships in the late Storms, amount to 2500, as appears by the Eſtimates delivered to the Commanders from the ſeveral Harbours.

Laſt Night Admiral Duff, from Newfoundland, arrived in Town, and the ſame Evening waited on Lord North, and gave his Lordſhip an Account of the State of the Fiſhery and the Damage done the 11th of September laſt.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, inſomuch that Lord John Murray's battalion wants above a third of the number to compleat.

Nov. 18. On Thurſday, about Half an Hour after Three o'Clock, Mr. Burke opened his Conciliatory Propoſition. He began by preſenting a Petition from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Clothiers, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns of *Weſtbury*, *Warminſter*, and *Trowbridge*, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the County of *Wilts*, complaining of the Addreſs from theſe Places, which had entirely miſrepreſented the State of the Trade, and the Sentiments and Wiſhes of the Inhabitants, and praying the Houſe to find ſome amicable Method for terminating the Differences between this Kingdom and the Colonies. He told the Houſe, that the Signers of that Petition were all Men who manufactured for themſelves; and he was authoriſed to ſay, that they poſſeſſed more than 500,000l. of Engliſh Property.

He ſaid, that he wiſhed the Prayer of that Petition to be conſidered as the Exordium of what he had to ſay to the Houſe. He complained of the Difficulties which in Civil Wars lay upon moderate Men, who adviſed lenient Meaſures; that their Moderation was attributed to a Want of Zeal, and their Fears for the public Safety to a Want of Spirit; that whatever they ſaid to incline the Houſe to Lenity, was conſtrued into a Countenance of Rebellion; and ſo many Arts and ſo many Menaces had been uſed, that if they had not been oppoſed with a good Share of Firmneſs by the Friends to the Peace of their Country, all Freedom of Debate, and indeed all public Deliberation, would have been put an End to.

He ſaid, that for his Part he was no Way intimidated by all theſe Machinations from doing his Duty, and that nothing that could be done by thoſe, whoſe Meaſures had brought this Country into ſo deplorable a Situation, ſhould hinder him from uſing his beſt Endeavours to deliver it from its Diſtreſſes.

The firſt Step for this Purpoſe, was to get out of general Diſcourſes, and vague Sentiments, which he ſaid had been one of the main Cauſes of our preſent Troubles; and to appreciate the Value of the ſeveral Plans that were, or might be propoſed, by an exact Detail of Particulars.

The Speech was ſo very methodical, that it was not difficult to form a juſt Idea of the Outline.

He ſtated, that there were three Plans afloat. Firſt, ſimple War, in order to a perfect Conqueſt. Second, a Mixture of War and Treaty. And Third, Peace grounded on Conceſſion.

As to the firſt Plan, that of mere War, he obſerved, that it was propoſed in two Ways; one of *direct* Conqueſt, the other *indirect* by Diſtreſs. In either of theſe Ways he ſaid, he thought it his Duty before he voted for a War, to know diſtinctly that the Means of carrying it on were adequate to the End. It did not ſatisfy his Conſcience to ſay, that the Reſources of this Nation were great; he muſt ſee them. That before he could truſt to thoſe Reſources, on the Credit of what had been formerly done, he muſt find the Situation of the Country to be what it formerly was. He then examined what the Miniſters had laid before the Houſe as the Means of carrying on the enſuing Campaign. That as to the Forces which they had made the Houſe expect from his Majeſty's Allies, all Diſcourſe of that had, for ſome Time, entirely ſubſided; he could, therefore, take Credit for nothing more on that Account, than a handful of Hanoverians, which only anſwered the Purpoſe of an imperfect Security to ſome of our foreign Garriſons. That our national Forces to be employed in America, by the Account on the Table, amounted to no more than 26,000 Men; that in this, Credit was taken for the Army now in America at full Numbers. This he could not allow; as ſuppoſing that if their Reduction in future was to be eſtimated by the paſt, they muſt be reduced to little or nothing, by the Beginning of next Campaign. That the Troops here are only upon Paper, and the Difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he ſaw Reaſon to apprehend that we ſhould not be very materially ſtronger at the Beginning of the next year, than we were at the Beginning of the laſt; but that if the Number were entire, it did not ſeem to him to be ſufficient for the Purpoſe. That as to the Predatory, or War by Diſtreſs (on the Nature of which he greatly enlarged) he obſerved, that it might irritate a People in the higheſt Degree; but ſuch a War had never yet induced any one People to receive the Government of another. That it was a Kind of War to diſtreſs an independent People, and not to coerce diſobedient Subjects.

But his great Objection to it was, that it did not lead to a ſpeedy Deciſion; that the longer the War continued, the greater Chance there was for the Interference of the Bourbon Powers, which, in a long protracted War, he conſidered not only probable, but in a Manner certain. That he was very ſure that this Country was utterly incapable of carrying on a War with America, and theſe Powers acting in Conjunction. He then entered into a long and particular Enumeration of all the Dangers and Difficulties which muſt attend ſuch a War.

He then obſerved that, as he ſaw no Probability of Succeſs in the Detail of any of the Arrangements that were propoſed, neither did he ſee any Thing of Authority to induce him to believe that they would ſucceed, not one military or naval Officer having given an Opinion in its Favour; and many of the greateſt in both Services having given their Opinion directly againſt it.

That as no Man of military experience had vouched for the Sufficiency of the Force, ſo no Man in the Commiſſariate would anſwer for its Subſiſtence from the Moment it left the Sea Coaſt; that therefore its Subſiſtence and its Operation were become incompatible.

To the Objection, that at this Rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreaſonable Terms, by the ſuppoſed Impoſſibility of reducing them by Force, he ſaid that he could not help the Difficulties which aroſe from Nature and the Conſtitution of Things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a Country of another Nature than what God has made it. The People who cannot contrive to reconcile their Quarrels, muſt ſuffer the Evils that happen to a divided Nation. That he was of Opinion, that there was no Diſhonour at all in any Kind of amicable Adjuſtment of domeſtic Quarrels; and that he would rather heal an Hundred Points, when it was Engliſhmen that gave and received, than a ſingle Point to a foreign Nation; and that we were in ſuch Circumſtances that we muſt yield to either one or the other.

Mr. Burke ſpoke for three Hours and an half, and was liſtened to with moſt profound and uninterrupted Attention. The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to compoſe the preſent Troubles, and for quieting the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects in America."

Mr. Burke then read to the Houſe a Bill which he had prepared, with ſuch Proviſions and Regulations as he judged equal to the Attainment of this moſt deſirable End, which we hope will be made public, as never could general Curioſity be excited by a dearer, or greater Intereſt.

Nov. 21. Numbers of Seamen are out of Employment at Port Glaſgow, Greenock, &c. owing to the Stagnation of the American Trade.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, November 20.

Deferred Mr. Alderman Oliver's Motion reſpecting America to Monday next.

Made a Progreſs on Ways and Means and the Supply; and proceed again on Wedneſday.

Deferred the further Conſideration of the Nova Scotia Memorial to Thurſday.

Lord North made a Motion to the following Purport: For Leave to bring in a Bill to cut off all Intercourſe between Great-Britain and the Colonies of America, now in actual Rebellion, ſo long as they ſhall continue in Rebellion, and to repeal the Boſton Port-Bill, the Fiſhery Bills, and another Bill paſſed laſt Seſſions againſt the Americans; and to authorize his Majeſty's naval Commanders to ſeize all Shipping belonging to America as lawful Prizes. He made a very long Speech, to ſhew the Propriety and Neceſſity of this Meaſure.

Mr. Charles Fox propoſed an Amendment, viz. to leave out that Part of the Motion, which propoſes to cut off all Intercourſe with the Americans. A warm debate enſued: Sir George Hay ſpoke next in Support of the whole Motion.

Mr. T. Townſend cenſured the Severity and bad Policy of thus declaring War againſt the Colonies, at the Moment Adminiſtration would have it believed in the Houſe, that they were inclined to Peace.

General Conway alſo ſpoke againſt it, the Attorney General near two Hours for it, and Mr. Burke againſt it.

At Half after Ten the Houſe divided, when the Numbers were for Lord North's Motion 192, againſt it 64.

IRELAND.

Belfaſt, November 4. A general meeting of the principal inhabitants, at the Town-houſe, to conſider of an addreſs or petition to his Majeſty, was this day held at noon (George Black, Eſq; in the chair) when a motion was made, and ſeconded, that "An humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, from the merchants, traders and principal inhabitants of Belfaſt, ſtating their grievances and apprehenſions, reſulting from the preſent unnatural ſtate of things; their concern, as members of the Britiſh empire, for its preſent diſturbed and endangered ſtate; their feelings, as men, for the horrors of civil war, now raging in America; their hopes in the royal mercy for a ſpeedy termination of theſe; and their prayers for a reſtoration of the old conſtitutional ſyſtem." Which being agreed to, without a diſſenting voice, a ſuitable addreſs was produced, and ſigned by almoſt every perſon preſent; and after ſuch as were not preſent have had an opportunity of ſigning it, it is to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty.

Monday the firſt, and Tueſday the ſecond diviſion of the fifteenth regiment of foot marched from the barracks for Corke, in order to embark for America.

Limerick, Nov. 6. This morning the 20th regiment marched for Dublin; the 15th is on the road to this city, to be ready to embark at Corke the beginning of December. It is thought one of the regiments coming from England will be ordered to this garriſon.

Corke, Nov. 9. We are informed that orders have been iſſued for the ſix tranſports, with the 28th and part of the 46th regiments on board, to return here, and the men to be diſembarked, in conſequence of a diſcovery made by Lord North, that this is rather a dangerous time of the year to ſend troops to Quebec.

Nov. 16. Capt. Thomas, of the Clibborn, on his Paſſage from St. Ubes, ſpoke with the Ship Loving Peggy, Hezekiah Magruder, Maſter, from Maryland, laden with Tobacco for London, about 7 Leagues from Cape Clear, 48 Days out from the Capes of Virginia, in Diſtreſs, having loſt her Tiller, and being out of Candles, both which Capt. Thomas ſupplied him with.

Dublin, Nov. 22. Six Thouſand Heſſian Troops are certainly ordered to this Kingdom; the Meſſage from the King to the Houſe of Commons is prepared.—The American War is the Plea for this *bold Stroke*. Liberty! take Care; you now ſtand in imminent Danger.—A foreign Army, to awe the Subjects of Great-Britain, is an Attempt at arbitrary Power which ſhould make every real Friend to the Conſtitution tremble.

Nov. 24. By a Letter from Caſtle Townſend, that came by Yeſterday's Poſt, we are informed, that the Bows and a great Part of the Deck of a large Veſſel were diſcovered at Skiddy's Iſland, at the Mouth of the Harbour, on Sunday the 12th Inſtant, a Man was dead on the Foredeck, under a Heap of Cordage, his Leg broke, and bleeding freſh; it was ſuppoſed that ſhe was wrecked on Saturday Night the 11th inſtant, on the Stags, which proved to be ſo; for on Monday Afternoon a Kinſale Fiſhing-boat came into the Harbour, and brought an Account that there was a Man on the Stags who called and made Signs for Help, but the Kinſale Man not having a ſmall Boat, and the Sea high, could not get near him; that Evening a Boat was ſent out, but the Surf on the Rocks being very high, and too late, nothing could be done, but reported that there were five Perſons alive on the naked Rocks; the next Morning a Pinnace was ſent out with a choſen Crew, who were fortunate enough to bring four on Shore, the Captain, Mate, and two common Men, the fifth died the Night before; the four are all likely to do well, having been taken particular Care of. The Veſſel proves to be the Abby, of Liverpool, from Virginia, with 20 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 1200 Barrels of Tar, and ſome Staves, the Captain's Name Herbert. Theſe unfortunate Men were thrown on the lower Stags, which are waſhed over every Tide when the Sea runs high. The Captain, a ſtout able Man, ſatisfied that he with the reſt muſt periſh if he remained there, on Sunday Afternoon ſwam about 40 Yards, to a high Rock, where his Situation was better, as he could walk about dry, and what was of moſt Conſequence, from whence he could be ſeen, which ſaved his and the Lives of his Companions.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Thurſday, November 23. *Sir John Blaquiere* preſented to the Houſe a Meſſage from his Excellency, ſignifying that "he had his Majeſty's Commands to acquaint the "Houſe, that as the preſent exigencies of affairs requi"red ſending an additional Number of Troops to Ame"rica, he had the firmeſt Reliance on the Loyalty of his "faithful Commons of Ireland, to admit his ſending "abroad a Number of the Troops on this Eſtabliſhment, "not exceeding 4000 Men, which ſhall no longer conti"nue a Charge on this Kingdom, but be immediately on "their leaving the ſame *in the Pay of Great-Britain*."

"And to ſhew his Majeſty's gracious Regard for the "Safety and Defence of this Kingdom, if the Parlia"ment ſhall deſire it, he will replace the ſaid 4000 Men "with an equal Number of foreign Proteſtants (Subjects "of the Prince of Brunſwick and the Prince of Heſſe "Caſſel) to be continued here, *in the Pay of Great-Bri"tain*, as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall be enabled to ſend "them, by his Parliament of Ireland."

This Meſſage was read again by the Speaker, and ordered on the Journals of the Houſe.

Sir John Blaquiere moved, that the Houſe do on Saturday next reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take his Excellency's Meſſage into Conſideration.

Saturday, November 25.

The Houſe was called over, and reſolved into a committee to take into conſideration his Excellency's meſſage, and the inſtruction to conſider on the beſt mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his Excellency's meſſage, and the order for the inſtruction were read.

Sir Archibald Acheſon roſe, and made many eulogiums on his Majeſty, whom, he ſaid, we ought to look upon as the father of a much-favoured people, and then propoſed to offer two reſolutions, but they not being put into proper form, were handed to Mr. Vice Treaſurer; and as they took ſome time to arrange, Mr. Ogle ſaid the committee had better adjourn till the reſolutions were drawn. At length they were produced, in ſubſtance as follows:

"1. Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that in the preſent exigence of affairs a number of troops, not exceeding *four thouſand*, out of the number of *twelve thouſand*, voted as neceſſary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be ſpared for his Majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

"2. Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign Proteſtant troops, not exceeding *four thouſand*, be received into this kingdom to replace the like number ſent abroad for the ſecurity and defence thereof, provided they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

Having read theſe two reſolutions, Sir Archibald Acheſon moved the committee to agree with the firſt.

Colonel Roſs ſeconded the motion, and obſerved, this meaſure would be a ſaving to the nation of 85,000l. a-year.

Mr. Hellen ſaid, the meſſage was the moſt reſpectful that ever came from a ſovereign to his people. That it confirmed and allowed the compact for keeping 12,000 men here at all times, and that it ſhould not be violated by withdrawing one of thoſe men, without the concurrence of parliament; and was a pledge that the men requeſted of the houſe would be returned to the nation as ſoon as the exigency ſhall ceaſe. This naturally led to an enquiry whether the exigency was ſufficiently great to warrant this requiſition: That it was ſo, he endeavoured to prove, from the preſent ſtate of American affairs. He then entered into the praiſe of the foreign troops intended to be ſent here, obſerving they were ſome of the beſt in Germany, who had fought along with our forces, and with them had ſhewed their firmneſs and bravery on the plains of Minden. By admitting thoſe troops, our ſecurity was the ſame, and our expence conſiderably leſs. Some gentlemen, ſaid he, may poſſibly aſk, if theſe troops are ſo good, why they were not ſent to America, and the Britiſh and Iriſh troops kept at home? to this it might be anſwered, that Great Britain was willing to ſhew the ſame arm that protected America, while ſhe was dutiful, was able to chaſtiſe her when ſhe was ſeditious.

Mr. Ponſonby allowed that we ought to ſupport Great-Britain, if it can be done with *Juſtice*, *Prudence* and *Humanity*. That if the troops were ſent abroad without aſking our conſent, then we ſhould not be made parties in the quarrel. But if we give our conſent, we ſhall ſhew we take a determined part againſt America. To do ſo would be contrary to *Juſtice*, for we have had no parliamentary proof of the delinquency of America, or the ſtate of the preſent troubles; all we know of either being derived from news-papers. We know, indeed, that the Americans were dutiful and contented till the Stamp-act was paſſed, for the purpoſe of internal taxation. At this they murmured, this they oppoſed; but as ſoon as it was repealed they cheerfully returned to their duty, and ſo would they do now, if the ſame expedient was uſed. To take a part againſt America would be contrary to *prudence*, for if we aſſiſt to puniſh them for reſiſting againſt being taxed by the Britiſh Parliament, we furniſh a precedent againſt ourſelves, if ever the like occaſion ſhould happen. It would be alſo imprudent to admit theſe foreign troops; they are not freemen, but ſubjects to arbitrary government, and will not regard us as their maſter if we do not pay them, for ſoldiers always look up to the hand that pays them. As this meaſure is contrary to *juſtice* and *prudence*, ſo is it alſo to *humanity*, for what can be more inhuman than to ſend our friends, our relations, men we have converſed and eat and drank with, to expoſe them to the dangers of ſea and battle, whilſt foreigners live here at eaſe and ſafety; and he aſked, was it not *inhumanity* to make widows and orphans of our country women and children, only to ſpare thoſe of ſtrangers.

[*This Debate being long will be concluded in our next.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3.

Six white men and four negroes, laſt week, landed near to Mr. Narſworthy's, in Iſle of Wight county, in order to carry off ſome ſheep which they knew were on the plantation, and likewiſe to ſeize Mr. Narſworthy, for whoſe ranſom they expected a large quantity of ſtock. A negroe man, who happened to be in the yard, diſcovering a negroe dreſſed in the uniform of the 14th regiment, immediately went and informed his maſter that ſome of the Governor's men were landed; he diſpatched the ne-

groe to a guard, who were ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance; they purſued them, took the negroe in uniform, and drove the others into their boat without any ſtock.

We hear that Lord Dunmore is under terrible apprehenſions, leſt the inhabitants on the ſea coaſts and rivers ſhould move off with their ſtocks and grain; and that he has endeavonred to prevent this by an artful proclamation, encouraging them to ſtay where they are.

A few days ago a ſchooner from Hingham, New-England, bound in here for a load of corn, was taken by a tender, and carried into Norfolk.

A new brig, the property of Mr. Michael Chriſtian, of Northampton, juſt arrived from the Weſt-Indies with 3000 buſhels of ſalt, &c. was drove aſhore off the mouth Cherriſtones, and burnt by the people of the Liverpool's tender, after ſtripping her of all her ſails, rigging, &c. They have likewiſe taken a quantity of ſtock off Hog-Iſland, on the Eaſtern Shore; and on the ſame day poſſeſſed themſelves of a brig belonging to Mr. Cornelius Calvert, arrived from Glaſgow in ballaſt, with 200 guineas on board.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 1.

Laſt Monday one of the Continental Cruizers got into a harbour to the eaſtward, after having been chaſed by the Lively man of war, who fired about 170 ſhot at her.

A wood veſſel, bound to Boſton, was taken by one of our Cruizers this week in the Bay.

NEW-YORK, February 8.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel (now Brigadier General) Arnold, dated Camp before Quebec, Jan. 6, 1776.

"Before this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the 31ſt ult. and will be anxious for my ſafety. I ſhould have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of buſineſs has prevented me: The command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend General Montgomery, devolved on me; a taſk I find too heavy under my preſent circumſtances. I received a wound by a ball through my left leg, at the time I had gained the firſt battery, at the Lower Town, which by the loſs of blood rendered me very weak. As ſoon as the main body came up, with ſome aſſiſtance, I returned to the Hoſpital, near a mile, on foot, being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual fire of the enemy from the walls, at no greater diſtance than 50 yards. I providentially eſcaped, though ſeveral were ſhot down at my ſide.—I ſoon learned the death of our General, who attacked the town at the ſide oppoſite to me: He behaved heroically—marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the paſs—received the fatal ſhot—or the town would have been ours. This occaſioned the diſaſter that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat, had the whole garriſon to encounter, under every diſadvantage of ground, &c. to return was impoſſible, as the rout was within 50 yards, and expoſed to the fire of the whole garriſon, who had brought ſeveral field pieces out of one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to paſs. In this ſituation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at laſt to lay down their arms; about 300, including Capt. Lamb of New-York, and part of the Train, were taken priſoners, and as near as I can judge about 60 killed and wounded. Capt. Oſwald is among the priſoners, he was with me in a ſelected party of about 25, who attacked the firſt battery: He behaved gallantly, and gained much honour. The priſoners are uſed politely, and ſupplied with every thing the garriſon affords. Governor Carleton ſent to let me know, that the ſoldiers baggage, if I pleaſed, might be ſent to them, which I ſhall immediately ſend. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them, as we can poſſibly be in our preſent ſituation, divided at a diſtance of two miles. I expect General Wooſter from Montreal in a few days with a reinforcement.—I hope we ſhall be properly ſupported with troops by the Congreſs. I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I firſt enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceeding painful, but is now eaſy, and the Surgeons aſſure me will be well in 8 weeks. I know you will be anxious for me.—That providence which has carried me through ſo many dangers is ſtill my protection. I am in the way of my duty, and know no fear."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame, dated Jan. 14.

"The charge which has devolved upon me has been a moſt arduous taſk; our laſt diſaſter ſo diſheartened the troops, that I have had the greateſt difficulty to keep them together. Our whole force ſince the attack amounts to no more than 700 men. We were for ſome time in expectation of an attack from the garriſon, which conſiſted of 1500, but they have as yet thought proper to continue in their ſtrong hold; we have effectually blockaded them up. General Wooſter, whom I for ſome time expected, acquaints me he cannot leave Montreal, but will ſend me a reinforcement as ſoon as poſſible. Our duty has been extremely hard and fatiguing in this inclement climate, where the ſnow is now four feet deep on a level; but what cannot ſoldiers do, who are fighting for liberty and their country?—I make no doubt of a large reinforcement being ſent us as early as poſſible, and of being in Quebec before the ſpring."

The two armies from Connecticut and New-Jerſey are arrived in town.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's.

"The Schooner Hope, Captain Thomas Cunningham, on the 7th December ſailed from Turks-Iſland for New-York, and on the 17th was within 30 hours ſail of that place, but the wind being contrary, and the people ſick, on the 25th bore away for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived the 17th of January.

"From good authority we hear that 8000 troops are arrived at Martinico, that every Merchant ſhip from France brings from 25 to 50 ſoldiers, that a fleet is daily expected there with 3000 men more; and that 5000 more are arrived at Guadaloupe, and 8000 at the Cape. The intention of the French is, we hear, to let the Engliſh troops arrive in America, and then to open the ball, which it is ſuppoſed will be no very pleaſing one to the Windward iſlands and Jamaica. I make no doubt but the French will be the means of bringing Europe and America to a reconciliation in three months, which I heartily wiſh may be done on honourable terms to both parties."

Extract of a letter from the Weſt-Indies, Jan. 15, 1776.

"I ſuppoſe that France will make an excurſion in your favour in the ſpring, as we are well aſſured that Martinico and Gaudaloupe have lately been reinforced with 10,000 men, and are ſtrengthening with new works."

Stratford, in Connecticut, January 30, 1776.

Laſt Lord's day was baptized the ſeventh ſon of the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Miniſter of the Goſpel in that place, by the name of RICHARD MONTGOMERY, out of grateful reſpect to the immortal memory of that brave Hero, who fell in his country's cauſe before the walls of Quebec; and whoſe immature death is juſtly and univerſally lamented by all the true ſons of liberty in *America*. This child, who has aſſumed the honour of his amiable name, was born about the time that intrepid General yielded up *his* precious life, and was dreſſed at baptiſm in his livery, blue and buff, with a black feather on his cap, and a mourning token on his arm.

Feb. 10. Yeſterday arrived here a tranſport, with a number of troops on board; it is ſaid there is a man of war and more tranſports below, as a conſiderable firing was heard at the Narrows yeſterday afternoon.

By a letter from an officer in the Continental army before Quebec, dated Jan. 20, we learn, that Gen. Carleton ſallied out with a party to attack our hoſpital, on which our people engaged them, and drove them into the town, killed 16 of the enemy, and took 12 priſoners. Our loſs was only 4 killed, and 3 taken priſoners.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 14.

We hear that among other honours decreed to the memory of GENERAL MONTGOMERY, by the Honourable *Continental Congreſs*, they have appointed a FUNERAL ORATION; which is to be compoſed by Dr. SMITH, and will be delivered on Monday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

A Dublin Paper of November 24, contains the following Paragraph:

"*This Day a Propoſition is to be made in the Houſe of Commons, to ſend out of this Kingdom* 4000 real *effective Men, to be ſupplied by a like Number of German Hirelings. This Meaſure was kept a Secret till three Days before the horrid Propoſal was to be made, leſt there ſhould be Time to expreſs the national Indignation, and to addreſs our Repreſentatives. But, however our Parliament may have yielded in other Matters, they will ſurely conſider well before they paſs a Vote ſo contrary to Juſtice and Humanity.*"

At a meeting of the ſubſcribers of the *Philadelphia Society for aſſiſting diſtreſſed Priſoners*, the following gentlemen were elected Managers, Joſeph Allen, Chriſtopher Marſhall, Iſaac Howell, Chriſtopher Ludwick, Richard Wells, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joſeph Paſchall, Benjamin Marſhall, Joſeph Stanſbury, Benjamin Poultney, Richard Humphreys, Samuel Sanſom; Treaſurer, Thomas Moore.

To the Honourable the COMMITTEE of SAFETY of the Province of Pennſylvania,

The PETITION of the COMMITTEE OF PRIVATES OF THE ASSOCIATION, belonging to the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT as it is of the utmoſt conſequence, in the proſecution of our preſent moſt righteous oppoſition to tyranny and arbitrary power, that none be commiſſioned as officers in the Continental ſervice, but thoſe who manifeſt the moſt ſincere and warm attachment to the cauſe of liberty, and as the Honourable Continental Congreſs has entruſted the appointment of all inferior, and the recommendation of all ſuperior officers, for this province to this Honourable Board, your petitioners do pray this Honourable Board to appoint or recommend none, but ſuch as have ſigned the articles of aſſociation given out by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this province, ſeeing this ought at this time to be conſidered as the ſtrongeſt mark of attachment to the cauſe which our preſent circumſtances will admit of.

As your petitioners have the pleaſure to aſſure this Honourable Board that the ſigning the articles of aſſociation aforeſaid is become very general in the city and diſtricts, and like to be univerſal among thoſe who have heretofore aſſociated, and as the aſſociation is principally compoſed of tradeſmen, and others, who earn their living by their induſtry, they do further pray this Honourable Board, that ſuch of them as may be capable of performing ſuch public works as this Honourable Board may have in charge to ſee executed, and have ſigned the aſſociation aforeſaid, may be employed, in preference to all others, and that ſuch works may be as equally diſtributed among the ſigners of the aſſociation as conveniently can.

The propriety of this application your petitioners humbly conceive will ſpeak for itſelf, and as they aſſure themſelves that this Honourable Board will conſider the aſſociators who ſign the articles as better to be depended on, and more worthy of encouragement, than thoſe who do not, they take the liberty to requeſt this Honourable Board to ſhew them theſe marks of their favour and countenance. And your petitioners will pray, &c.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee of Privates,

SAMUEL SIMPSON, *Chairman.*

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1776.

THE Petition from the Committee of Privates being read, this Board reſolved, That the matters therein prayed are reaſonable and proper, and this Committee will pay a due regard to the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary.*

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW-JERSEY.

Brunſwick, February 5, 1776.

On motion made, Reſolved unanimouſly, That all County or Town Committees within this province exert themſelves to prevent any veſſel within their ſeveral diſtricts taking in any lading, or departing therewith from any port in this province, contrary to the general Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs; unleſs the maſter of ſuch veſſel produce a ſpecial licence therefor, duly authenticated from ſaid Congreſs, agreeable to a ſubſequent reſolve thereof, or from the Congreſs or Committee of Safety of this province, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident: And alſo particularly attend to all imports into this colony, that the reſolutions of the Continental Congreſs be duly obſerved; and that the militia of this province do give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to ſaid Committees in their exertions abovementioned, when called upon for that purpoſe.—And it is hereby recommended to the officers of the Continental troops, which are or may be in this colony, alſo to aſſiſt in the above meaſures when thereto particularly requeſted by the Committees aforeſaid.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That no County or Town Committee within this province preſume to grant any licence or permit for the exportation of any produce, proviſion, lumber, or merchandize whatſoever, contrary to the aforeſaid general Aſſociation; and that a copy of the foregoing Reſolves be immediately tranſmitted to the Printers at New-York and Philadelphia, to be inſerted in the public papers. *A true copy from the minutes,*

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER.

Kingwood, Hunterdon County, Feb. 5, 1776.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Blinko, merchant, of the townſhip of Kingwood aforeſaid, hath extorted upon his merchandize from time to time, contrary to the Reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, though often admoniſhed to the contrary by the members of this board, when he hath declared that he would aſk what he pleaſed, in ſpite of the Committee; therefore *Reſolved*, That we will break off all dealings or [illegible] with the ſaid Nathaniel Blinko, an[illegible] enemy to the glorious ſtruggles for Ame[illegible] and we requeſt that none may deal with him, on pain of being treated in the ſame manner. *By order of the Committee,*

WILLIAM COOLBAGH, Clerk.

*** *The Members of the Committee of the County of Lancaſter are deſired to be punctual in their Attendance at the Court-houſe, in the Borough of Lancaſter, on Tueſday, the 27th Day of February inſtant, agreeable to Adjournment at their general Meeting in November laſt.*

Lancaſter, Feb. 10. GEO. ROSS, Chairman.

¶¶ The Committee of Privates are deſired to meet next Saturday evening, at ſix o'clock, in Mr. Thorne's ſchool.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thouſand ACRES of very good LAND, ſituate near the Great Swamp, about 4 miles from Trumbower's Tavern, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, about 650 acres of it are cleared, on which are 11 tenements; the houſes, gardens, and orchards are well formed and in good order; about 250 acres of meadow are already made, and as much more may be made at a very eaſy expence, as Tohicken creek runs through the body of the tract, and is very ſuitable for water-works.

Alſo, One hundred ACRES of uncultivated LAND, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 5 miles from the city. The ſoil is rich and well timbered; a creek runs through the tract, which renders it very convenient for meadows, as well as water-works; Haverford roads runs through this tract. For terms of ſale, and other neceſſary information, enquire of

ANDREW ALLEN.

A PERSON well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and the moſt uſeful parts of the mathematics, and who can give clear teſtimonials of his ſobriety and induſtry, may hear of employment, by applying to ISRAEL PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, who hath a likely SERVANT MAN, fit for country buſineſs, to diſpoſe of.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1776.

THE partnerſhip of CORNMAN and BARGE being nearly expired, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent trouble; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. They have a ſmall quantity of loaf and lump ſugar, and ſugar candy, to diſpoſe of, at their ſtore, the corner of Fifth ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet. CORNMAN and BARGE. *T.b.c.*

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Firſt of March,

THE plantation, late belonging to John Chandler, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, near the Corporation Ferry, on Schuylkill, containing 180 acres, 12 of which are well improved marſh, and about the ſame quantity good upland meadow. For terms, apply to W. HAMILTON. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 5th of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Taylor, deceaſ'd, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county,

A SMALL plantation or tract of land, containing about 60 acres, whereon is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good ſpring-houſe near the door, a good barn and ſtables, about 7 acres of excellent watered meadow, and a good young orchard, containing near 7 acres of exceeding good fruit, the remainder good tillable land and woodland; the whole in good repair; the ſaid place is within 2 miles of Oxford church, on Frankford road, and about 10 miles from Philadelphia, near ſeveral griſt and merchant-mills and places of worſhip. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by SARAH TAYLOR, and ABRAHAM TAYLOR, Adminiſtrat.

N. B. The ſale to begin at one o'clock. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes, by applying to the Adminiſtrat. on ſaid place. †

MATTHIAS and GEORGE GRAEFF,

HATTERS, in the Borough of Lancaſter,

TAKE this method of acquainting the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have entered into copartnerſhip, and intend to carry on the ſaid trade, at the ſame houſe and ſhop heretofore occupied by the ſaid MATTHIAS, in Queen-ſtreet, at the corner of Orange-ſtreet, in the ſaid Borough; where may be had all ſorts of hats, both fine and coarſe, made in the beſt manner, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

The ſaid *Matthias* requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, either by bonds, notes, or book-account, whoſe debts hath been due above ſix months, to ſettle and diſcharge their reſpective debts, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of compelling them, as the law directs.

He hath alſo for ſale, at the ſaid place, for caſh only, ſome gold and ſilver trimmings, and a quantity of all ſorts of common Hatter's trimmings, fit for fine and coarſe hats; likewiſe a quantity of dye-ſtuff, ſuch as verdigreaſe, copperas, galls, and logwood. *January* 20, 1776. ‖ 8 W.

February 12, 1776

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUGH BOWES, late of the city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be paid by CHARLOTTE BOWES, Executrix. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bills, bonds, book-debts, or any other accounts, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to JOHN CRAWFORD, of the townſhip of Warrington, in the county of Bucks, who is properly empowered to ſettle, receive, and give receipts for the ſame by MATTHEW KNOX. †

Philadelphia, January 28, 1776.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, a black roan Mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, paces and trots, the hair worn off both her ſides with the girth, ſhod all round, a ſpeck in one of her eyes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by VALENTINE BOYER, Butcher. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of Joſeph Aſhbridge, in Cheſter, the 29th of Auguſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 15 or 16 hands high, 8 years old, neither brand nor earmark, a white ſpot on her off ſhoulder, a ſcar on one of her hip bones, which may be eaſily diſcovered by examining a few white hairs in her forehead, and a ſnip or white ſpot on her noſe, about the ſize of a penny or leſs, and, if not miſtaken, ſome whitiſh ſpots on her back, occaſioned by the ſaddle; her mane and foretop light, but part of her mane wore off with a collar, ſhe has a middling heavy ſwitch tail; her carriage middling lofty; paces and trots, but moſt apt to pace in good roads; it is thought ſhe is with foal. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare only Eight Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by RICHARD DOWNING, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county. ‖ 3 M.

Northern Liberties, February 10, 1776.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living with Mr. Joſhua Fiſher, and Sons, on their plantation on Schuylkill, upon the 27th of November laſt, a large white SOW, with ſeveral black ſpots upon her. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, one month from the date, to pay charges.

Taken up two BATTOES, one of them very old, claſped on the corners of the ſtern with iron claſps, and has a ſmall piece of chain hung to her. The other is a ſmall one, has been payed with tar or blubber. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, or elſe they will be ſold to pay charges, JAMES CHARRAT. ¶

notwithstanding these advantages, by their ignorance, negligence, and want of conduct, our arms have been disgraced; upwards of ten thousand of the flower of our army, with an immense artillery, under four Generals of reputation, and backed with a great naval force, have been miserably blockaded in one sea port town, and after repeated and obstinate battles, in which such numbers of our bravest men have fallen, the British forces have not been able to penetrate one mile into the country, which they were sent to subdue; important fortresses are seized, the governors are driven from their provinces, and it is doubtful whether at this moment we are in possession of a single town in all North-America. Whether we consider its extent or its commerce, England has lost half its empire in one campaign. Nor can we impute the misconduct of ministers to mere inability, nor to their ignorance of the state of America, upon which they attempt to justify themselves; for while some members of administration confess they were deceived, as to the strength and condition of the provinces, we have from others received official information, that the insufficiency of the navy was concealed from parliament, and part of administration, from a fear of not receiving support from its members: We cannot therefore consent to an address, which may deceive his Majesty, and the public, into a belief of the confidence of this House in the present ministers, who have deceived parliament, disgraced the nation, lost the Colonies, and involved us in a civil war against our clearest interests; and upon the most unjustifiable grounds, wantonly spilling the blood of thousands of our fellow subjects.

TORRINGTON,	MANCHESTER,
FITZWILLIAM,	DEVONSHIRE,
ARCHER,	CHEDWORTH,
THANET,	BOYLE,
CHOLMONDELEY,	CRAVEN,
KING,	SCARBOROUGH,
PORTLAND,	EFFINGHAM,
STAMFORD,	ROCKINGHAM,
PONSONBY,	RICHMOND.
ABINGDON,	

CAMBRIDGE, February 1.

Last Thursday morning, Captain Manly, being on a cruize in the Bay, discovered a ship a league or two S. E. of Boston light-house, he immediately gave chace to, and took her within sight of the ships in Boston harbour. He then stood for a snow, which he espied off Cohasset, and soon coming up to her, she struck to him without hesitation. Just as Captain Manly had manned his last prize, a schooner of eight carriage guns, with many swivels, and full of men, convoying two little provision vessels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with Captain Manly; but being soon convinced of her error, she sheared off for Boston.—Captain Manly would undoubtedly have taken her also, with the two provision vessels, had not his crew (which was at first much short of the complement) been weakened by manning the two prizes. In the engagement, his gunner was wounded, and his rigging something damaged. We have not heard what loss the enemy sustained. Both of the prizes, which were loaded with coal from Whitehaven, in England, Captain Manly got safe into Plymouth the ensuing night.

It is said about 100 sail of transports may be soon expected on the coast from England.

Last Tuesday an express arrived from Canada, with dispatches for his Excellency the General, dated the 15th ult.—We have the pleasure to hear that our army, notwithstanding the loss sustained in the unfortunate attack upon Quebec, still continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be compleated before spring, as we have authentic intelligence that reinforcements from various quarters have been poured in to the assistance of our brave little army.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 14.

IN COMMITTEE, *January* 25, 1776.

X The present Committee having been chosen to serve till the 16th day of February, and no longer, recommend to the Freeholders and Electors of the City and Liberties, to meet at the State house on that day at ten o'clock, before noon, to proceed to the election by ballot of a new Committee, to consist of 100 members, viz. for the City 76, for the Northern Liberties 12, and for Southwark 12, who are to serve for six months.

And that the election may be conducted agreeable to the intention of the Congress in their resolution directing a committee to be chosen in every city, &c. "by persons having a right to vote for representatives in assembly," the committee recommend to the electors in the several wards and districts, that they meet on the 15th of said month, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, in their respective wards and districts, to choose an inspector from each, to superintend the general election. And the following Gentlemen are appointed to attend and conduct the proceedings, at the houses herein mentioned, in the different wards and liberties, and to notify the persons chosen thereof, viz.

Northern Liberties, at Jeremiah Bakers; Major Coats, Capt. Williams.

Mulberry Ward, at Peter Hayes; G. Schlosser, J. Shreiner.

Upper Delaware, at the New-Ferry; Capt. Furman, S. Massey.

North ward, at Razer's; Capt. Wilcocks, B. Harbeson.

High-street, at Whitebread's; Major Bayard, W. Ball.

Middle ward, at ———; B. Marshal, J. Cresson.

South ward, at M. Duff's; S. Delaney, J. Read.

Lower Delaware, at Robert Turner's; Captain Pryor, C. Massey.

Chestnut ward, at Capt. Bradford's book-store; Col. Dean, Capt. Bradford.

Walnut ward, at the Fish-house; Capt. Willing, J. Millegan.

Dock ward, at Allen Moore's; Capt. Moulder, J. Wetheril.

Southwark, at ——; Capt. Alexander, S. Engles.

To the Inspectors so chosen it is also recommended, that they meet at the State-house one hour before the general election shall begin, and make choice of three reputable Freeholders to assist in conducting the election, agreeable to the laws of this province; and of so many Clerks as may be deemed to be necessary: The said Inspectors, Judges and Clerks, before they proceed to open the election, declaring upon their honour, in the presence of at least three of the abovementioned Ward Inspectors, that they will superintend this election during the continuance of it, and conduct it to the best of their judgment, and, as near as may be, according to the act of Assembly for regulating elections, &c. passed 25 Geo. 2, And that if any person shall offer a vote, who is not known to some one of them to have a right to vote, they will require of him instead of an oath, a solemn declaration upon honour of his having a right to vote for members of Assembly; and inform him, at the same time, that if it shall appear hereafter that he has declared falsely, he shall be publicly advertised in the News-papers, as having abused and insulted his distressed country.

The inspectors shall then proceed to receive the votes of the freeholders &c. qualified to vote for members of General Assembly within the limits aforesaid; and having received all such votes as may be offered, agreeable to the above regulations, shall about eight o'clock in the evening give the usual notice, that the election will be closed in half an hour, and shall close it accordingly, if no persons qualified shall then appear to give a vote, or as soon after as they shall find no voters appear.

Having closed the election, and counted off the tickets carefully, and determined who are duly elected to be of said Committee, the inspectors and judges shall make out and certify two compleat lists of the Committee so chosen, and deliver one to the printer of that news-paper, in which it can be first published, together with a request to that Committee, to meet on the day of said publication, at the Philosophical Society's hall, at 5 o'clock, P. M. to proceed on the duty for which they were elected: The other copy to be given to the Chairman of the present Committee.

Agreeable to the inclination of the electors of the Northern Liberties and Southwark, it is proposed that the members for the city, the Northern Liberties and Southwark, shall be ballotted for in three distinct tickets, by the electors of each district severally.

By Order of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION, February 5th, 1776.

Whereas the Continental Congress did lately resolve, "That if any person should be so lost to all virtue and "regard for this country, as to refuse to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of Con"gress, or should obstruct or discourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the "City, County or District, where he should reside, such "person should be deemed, published and treated as an "enemy of his country, and be precluded from all trade "or intercourse with the inhabitants of these Colonies." And whereas, JOHN DRINKER, Hatter, THOMAS and SAMUEL FISHER, of the house of Joshua Fisher and Sons, merchants, all of this city, having been charged with a breach of this resolve, in refusing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before this Committtee, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged in their defence, scruples of conscience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpose of war.

This Committee, pursuant to the trust reposed in them, proceeded to consider the charge and defence, and are of opinion, that if such allegation was true, yet as the Congress have made no exception, and as such conduct tends to subvert the most essential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by destroying the means of defence, to expose their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears to this Committee, by their own acknowledgments, that the above persons have heretofore received, and do continue to receive Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently issued for the purposes of war, therefore such objection is not well founded, or the present pretence consistent with their former conduct.—This Committee, therefore (the parties having declared they did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do hold up to the world the said JOHN DRINKER, THOMAS and SAMUEL FISHER, as ENEMIES to their Country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of these Colonies.

Ordered, that the above be published.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, SEC.

Reading, *January* 30, 1776.

THE Committee of Berks county being justly alarmed at the attempts of the enemies of America in the different parts of this province, to depreciate the Continental Currency, and having received information that Gaius Dickenson, a *public friend*, had been one of the instruments in propagating so fatal a measure. The Committee being determined to support the said currency, sent for the said Gaius Dickenson, who, being brought before them, made the following declaration, which was voted satisfactory. Whereas I the subscriber have unfortunately been guilty of endeavouring to depreciate the Continental Currency; but being now convinced and satisfied that such a conduct is highly unbecoming the duty of an American, and tends immediately to obstruct the measures calculated to preserve the liberties of this country from the cruel and unrelenting oppressions of the British court, do most sincerely acknowledge the heinousness of such offence, do beg pardon of my offended countrymen, and do also hereby solemnly engage and promise not to be guilty of a like offence in future, but to conform to such measures as shall be adjudged necessary for the preservation of the rights of America. Trusting and confiding that nothing will be expected from me, inconsistent with the religious principles of the society with which I profess; and as a further attonement for my misconduct, I request this acknowledgment to be made public, in hopes it may deter others from committing the like offence. Witness my hand, this 30th day of the first month, in the year of our Lord 1776.

GAIUS DICKENSON.

At the same time one William Gilliland, who had been some time in confinement by order of the Committee, was brought up and discharged, after subscribing the following acknowledgment of his misconduct.—Whereas I the subscriber have been so very wicked and abandoned, as to speak at sundry times disrespectfully of the Hon. the Continental Congress, and also have endeavoured to depreciate their currency, for which detestable conduct I have deservedly been confined in the goal of this county, by the Committee of said county, but being now fully convinced of the heinousness and horrid tendency of such conduct, do hereby in the fullest manner most sincerely beg pardon of my justly incensed countrymen, and do promise hereafter never to be guilty of the like, but in all instances to conform to such rules and regulations as may be instituted by that very respectable body, for the preservation of our invaluable, but invaded rights and liberties, and do further request that this my acknowledgment may be made public, that others may be deterred from following my shameful and wicked practices. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WILLIAM GILLILAND.

By Order of the Committee,

MARK BIRD, Chairman.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, on the second day of second-month, 1776, a servant woman, named Margaret Collands, about 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, has black hair, is above 5 feet high, she stole and took with her two shifts and some caps, a red, white and yellow striped cotton and worsted gown, a yellow and brown striped lincey petticoat, an old yellow quilt, a half worn blue and brown petticoat, a reddish coloured worsted bonnet, a blue handkerchief with white spots, a lincey check apron, high-heeled shoes, and blue stockings with white feet and tops. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, or by ROBERT WOOD, Parchment-maker, in Fifth-street, Philadelphia. ¶ 6 w.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Monday, the 29th of January last, from the subscriber, living at the corner of Vine-street, in Fourth-street, a Dutch servant man, named *Philip Thiebout*, but may change it to *Philip Miller*, he speaks broken English, very good French, is a butcher by trade, between 25 and 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a red face, very much marked with the small-pox, and has black hair; had on, when he went away, a grey cloth jacket, leather breeches, bluish yarn stockings, good shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his maser may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL BOWER. ¶

In the Press, and will be published as soon as possible, and sold by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-house, in Philadelphia,

A NEW EDITION OF

COMMON SENSE:

Addressed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, with large and interesting additions by the author, as will be expressed at the time of publication, among which will be a seasonable and friendly admonition to the people called QUAKERS.

Several hundreds are already bespoke, 1000 for Virginia.

A German edition is likewise in the press. ¶

Trenton Ferry and Plantation.

WHEREON Mr. Rensellear Williams now lives, to be LETT for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. usually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the first day of March next. Any person of proper activity and spirit, suitable for such a situation, and able to give good security for the rent, shall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms, enquire of DANIEL COXE, Esq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

Four Years of an English Servant Girl's Time, suitable for either Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

JAMES CLARK, and SON, Dyers in general, BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they dye silk garments and skaine silk, all manner of colours, and dress them properly; they also dye cloths, shalloons, and all manner of woollen goods; mens clothes dry or wet scoured; likewise jeans, fustians, and all manner of cotton goods; cotton, linen, yarn, and worsteds, dyed blue, red, &c. scarlet cloaks cleaned and refreshed in the colour; and many other things in the dying way, too tedious to mention here. Allowance given to those that manufacture or sell. Commissions from the country carefully observed. They purpose to dye black every Friday. Work received and delivered at their house, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, two doors from the Stair leading to the Crooked Billet.

N. B. The said *James Clark* has a small assortment of very good Shoes and Pumps, and some other Goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms. ¶

Kennet Square, Chester County, January 1, 1776.

RUN away from the subscriber, yesterday afternoon, a certain *John Crabb*, a native of Old England, served some part of his time last summer in Philadelphia, professes being something of a groom; he is a chunky, clumsy, knock-kneed, pale ill-looking fellow; had on, when he went off, an old wool hat, an ozenbrigs shirt, a black cravat, a pair of cloth breeches, and outside jacket, with cuffs, both of a lightish colour, a swanskin under jacket, without sleeves, brown home made stockings, and a pair of shoes of saddle leather, with remarkable thick soals. Though I have no great choice in seeing the fellow, yet, to prevent the bad example to others, I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, provided he is brought home, or secured for me in this, Philadelphia, or New-Castle county goal. JOSEPH MUSGRAVE. ¶

Imported (agreeable to the resolves of the Continental Congress) and now selling cheap, for ready money, by

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, shod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the said mare, so that I get her again, and secures the thief, shall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The person suspected of stealing said mare is a young man that squints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white stockings, and a red surtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

JOHN SHIELDS, in Chestnut-street,

HAVING sold off the principal part of his GOODS, proposes to close his sales as quick as possible, by disposing of the remainder on very low terms, for cash; which consist of the following articles, viz. Calimancoes, durants and tammies, of various colours; camblets and shaloons; black breeches patterns; striped persians and silk moreens; black India lutestrings and sattins; mohair, silk and hair and scarf twist; a neat assortment of flat, fashionable death-head buttons; a few pieces of spotted and flowered lawns; ladies crooked and crambo horn combs; cambrick in patches; Manchester white filletting tape; quality bindings; wafers in pounds; Cape-May boys and mens mittens; blue, blue grey, and coloured broadcloths; a large assortment of plain, figured, silvered, and black ribbons; cinnamon, cloves and mace, &c. &c.

N. B. The said SHIELDS takes this opportunity of requesting all those indebted to him, both in town and country, to make speedy payment, otherwise he will be under the necessity of putting their accounts in suit. 4 W.

FOR SALE,

AN Extraordinary Piece of LAND, situate on Alloways-Creek, in Salem County, containing 125 Acres. There is a good Dwelling-house, with a Cellar under it, on the Premises. For Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living in Dearfield, Cumberland County.

¶ SAMUEL WOOD.

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